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not return those rejected.

JOBPRINTING account with neutrons, chaopeness and des-ADVERTISEMENTS renoved wany day.

# AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadwa--THAT BLESSED BART MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE ECHOCLMASTER-LES

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Quant of Spaces

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-MUCE ADO ABOUT

LAURA KERWES VARIETIES, Broadway-A Monning

BE DADWAY VARIOTIES, 4/2 Broadway - Black Kyes

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway - BELLOPIAN PAR

ATHER EUM. 664 Broadway-Dinoptic, Schiffunal, His BROOKLYN ATHEN EUM, Brooklyn-HEAMATHA TO BE

New York, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

# Malla for the Pacific.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain C. S. Bogs, will leave this part, this afternoon at 'so s'elect, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The New York Werker Herald—California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at oleven o'clook to the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for matthing, sixpence agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

By the arrival of the steamship Asia at this port we have three days later intelligence from Europe. Her news has but very little importance. In order to prevent the necessity of an extension of the armistice, it was expected that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, the 22d, or Monday the 24th of March. In case, however, the necessary formalities could not be completed by that time, the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April The prostration following upon the accouchement of the Empress had at first excited some anxiety, but at the last accounts both mother and child were do ing well. In his peplies to the addresses of the Legislative and other public bodies, it will be seen that the Emperor has displayed his usual tact, defining without reserve his position, and flattering the amour propre of the nation. One the Prince has been turned to profitable account of our correspondents states that the birth of by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, in an effort to weaken the cordiality of the ties which unite England and France. So perceptible, he adds, was th effect produced on the Emperor's manner by the insidious approaches of Count Orioff, that it gave great umbrage to Lord Clarendon. Prince Jerome was in a convalescent state. As was expected, the birth of an heir to the Imperial throne has been fol lowed by an amnesty to all political offenders who choose to return and take the oath of allegiance Mr. Dallas had been presented to the Queen, and had been formally inducted in his post. Mr. Buchanan had left for a short visit to Paris, and it was ex pected that he would return to this country by the steamer of the 16th or 19th of April.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 3,000 bales. An far as its influence was developed, the Asia's news produced no effect on the market. The heavy rains in Alabama, and the lateness of the spring generally, had retarded the planting season nearly a month, and after the seed is put in the ground, should a frost or other cause intervene to damage the young sprouts, the season would be so late as to render replanting hazardous to the success of a full crop. This rat dation in the planting season has acted at the South in favor of stiffer views on the part of holders. As to the yield of the past crop, very few estimates exceed 3,400,000 bales, while some are below that amount. Considerable bets are made against it being as much as 3,500,000. Flour was again dull, and common grades tended downward. Wheat was quiet, and without change in prices. Corn, for sound lots, ranged from 63%c. a 65c. and 70c. Pork was dull, and mess closed at \$16 50 a \$16 561; prime was scarce and nominal, at \$15 50. Sugars were more active, and the sales embraced about 1,000 a 1,200 bhds, at fall prices Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freights to Liverpoo were without change of moment; to London there was more doing, and in some cases at rather easier rates: to the Continent there was no chauge of moment in quotations.

Advices from San Domingo city to the 28th of February state that the English and French Consuls there were endeavoring to establish a good feel ing between the Dominicans and the Emperor Sou lonque. One of his Majesty's defeated regiments had arrived at San Domingo city.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult It was reported that the revolutionists at Puebla had surrendered to the forces under Comonfort.

By the arrival of bark Venus, from Curacoa w have received advices from Venezuela to March 20. In consequence of a serious destruction of pro perty belonging to the Dutch residents at Ville de Coro, by the inhabitants of Coro, some six months back, the Dutch naval West India fleet are at pre sent at Laguayra, to demand restitution for the above damages. On the sailing of the V. they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuela not satisfying the above claims, the Dutch Commodore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuelar ports and declare war, in which case there will be no more shipments of produce from the Main. The issue is doubtful. On the 25th of February, his Excellency R. F. Van Lansberge was proclaimed Governor of Curacon and its dependencies, with imposing ceremonies.

We have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 18th of February. The market was overstocked with flour and lumber from the United States; but owing to reshipments of the former to more southerly markets and in some instances to Europe, there may soon be a demand again. The cholera had nearly subsided on the coast, but still continued its ravages to the

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club met last night, and, as will be seen by the account given elsewhere, formally opened the Presidential campaign, at least so far as our city political movements are concerned. They determined to hold regular weekly democratic love feasts, and also agreed to proceed in a body to Cincinnati next June. Their action, however, is somewhat muddy, as they did not agree to support any one in particular as the can didate for the Presidency.

The testimony for the plaintiff in the case of Giles against Flagg was concluded yesterday, and the defence was opened by Mr. Tilden. We give a report of his remarks in another column.

In the United States Senate yesterday notice was given of a bill supplementary to the copyright law of 1821. The bill allowing Hon. Geo. P. Marsh extra compensation for services while on a special mission to Greece was debated and laid aside, Mr. Colla.

mer resumed his speech on Kansas affairs, during which he criticised the report on that subject recent-iy presented by Mr. Douglas. The last named gentleman replied, defending the so called "border ruffian" emigrants from Missouri into Kansas. In the House a bill authorizing the construction of a North ern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line was presented, and referred to the Select Committee. The debate on the slavery question was renewed by Mr. Leavitt, democrat, of Tennessee, and Mr. Granger, nigger worshipper, of New York, The discussion is regarded as very important by mere politicians; but meantime, the practical legis istion of the nation is at a standstill. The West Point Invalid Pension and Deficiency Appropriation bills just now await the solution of the interminable nigger question.

ture to examine into the condition of the tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn made their report to the Assembly yesterday. They state the result of their investigations, as already published n the HERALD, and recommend-1. Ventilation and cleanliness in tenement houses, so that the public health may be protected. 2. An enactment against permitting the renting of underground apartments or cellars as tenements. 3. Regulations as to the building of halls and stairways in houses occupied by more than three families, so as to ensure easy egress in case of fire. 4. The prevention of prostitution, by providing that only a sufficient number of rooms, or a room properly divided in separate departments, shall be rented to parties, and by prohibiting sub-letting. 5. The prevention of drunkenness, by providing for every man a clean and comtertable home. In conclusion, the committee ask leave to sit during the recess, so far as is necessary to enable them to perfect some plan of reform, and to prepare a bill for presentation to the next House of Assembly. Want of space compels us to leave over the report.

See our telegraphic reports and despatches for the latest news from Albany. In the Senate the new Police bill was made the special order for Monday.

### The Common Sense Solution of the Central American Question.

No question of public interest has ever been so bedevilled by quacks, complicated by tools, or distorted by ignorance, as that which has become an eye-sore in the newspapers and a nuisance in Congress, under the denomination of the "Central American Question." Conventions have risen out of it which nobody understands, and discussions which nobody reads. Ministers have been appointed in reference to its settlement, each one worse than the other, through every possible phase of ignorance and tolly. In short, its whole history has been one of hesitation when action was necessary and might have been useful, of spasmodic vehemence when caution and prudence were requisite, and of a final serious, if not dangerous complication when complete adjustment was simple and easy. Let us now bring a little common sense to the rescue, and the world will see how much the whole matter has been mystified and involved by that remnant of medicival charlatanry called diplomacy, and by the incapacity of men whom party machinery has raised from congenial obscurity to the dangerous emineuce of power.

The "Central American Question" comprises three points only entitled to serious conside-

1st--British pretensions on the Mosquito shere. 2d-British assumption of sovereignty in Be-

lize: and 3d-The occupation and colonization of the

Bay Islands. Now, as regards the Mosquito shore, without going into the question of the alleged protectorate, we all know that the only real motive which Great Britain had in reviving and giving force to ber pretensions there, was to obtain possession or control of the port of San Juan del Norte, which it had been erroneously supposed was the key to the line of communication between the seas. But when Palmersion tailed to obtain possession of the corresponding position on the other side of the continent, and when the influx of Americans had converted San Juan into a de facto American town, then British interest in the Mosquito Finz began rapidly to decline-to such an exte ! indeed, that we know Mr. Crampton had agreed to the terms of a convention with Nicaragua, by which the authority of that State was to be again extended over the coast, and the socalled King was to retire on a pension. If this arrangement was not carried out, it was b cause of the occurrence of well known even which need not be recapitulated. Hence is follows that no real difficulties lie in the w S of the adjustment of the Mosquito issue, in the Central American complication. Let Nicaragua give "George William Clarence" ten dollars a month, and make San Juan a free port. and that question will be permanently dispo 1

of to the satisfaction of everybody.

Next, as regards Belize: There is no don't apart from all mere technical questions of right, that the British establishment there has been a benefit to the world. It has introduced industry and a relative civilization on a coast which, if left to Spanish influences alone, would still have remained in a state of savage nature-the congenial retreat of tapirs and aligators. No one on this side of the Atlantic would seek to disturb, much less to rever-9. this state of things, so favorable to commerce. and generally so beneficial to Central A gerica itself. It is true, wide and unwarranted pretensions to adjacent territory have been set up by the Governors of Belize. Were these to be relinquished, as they should be, no objection could rationally be offered to the permanent occupation of Belize by the people of Great Britain.

We come now to the real, substantial is ne in the whole controversy, viz:-the occupation and colonization of the Bay Islands. In the first place, it is demonstrable, and it has been clearly demonstrated, that Great Britain ! no shadow of a right there. The act or colonization took place two years after she had solemnly pledged herself not "to occupy nor to colonize any portion of Central America." Furthermore, as the nation which possess a vital interest in having the Isthmus highway between her Atlantic and Pacific possessions free from the domination of any great maritime Power, the United States has the right to insist that Great Britain shall not make use of false pretensions, or even of doubtful rights, to obtain commanding positions on the line or on the flanks of that highway. The interest which the United States takes in this matter of the Bay Islands, results from the paramount instincts of national safety. She has, too, an interest resulting from the terms of the convention which she made with Great Britain, in which the United States renounced all purposes of acquisition herself, in order to keep the Central American Isthmus open to the world.

But still this issue is primarily and legiti- | Steers, foot of Seventh street, Dast river,

mately between Great Britain and Honduras; the latter claiming the right, and the former exercising the fact, of sovereignty over thes islands. Now, there can be but little doubt that if Great Britain were to generously restore these islands to Honduras, that republic would readily recognise all rights of property and of interest which have grown up mader English occupancy, and furthermore, concede to the actual inhabitants such municpal right- and powers as should practically constitute them an independent community. In this manner England would receive the credit of fa rness, and obtain consequent influence with the State to whom the atonement would be made; while the most important issue in the whole Central American controversy would be finally withdrawn. We have reason to believe that influences, not originating with either the government of the United States ner with that of Great Britain are at work to effect this result, which is one of deep importance, not less in view of the disposal of a cause of dispute than in depriving captious premiers and noisy demagogues, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the means of disturbing the repose and embittering the relations of their respective countries. The common sense and plain intelligence of the public will see at once that there is no reason for protonging this dispute, and that its settlement can be effected, on the basis above indicated, with no sacrifice of right or of honor on either side. Let the people, therefore, look to the matter for themselves, and see that the settlement be made.

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA .- The Asia arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing three days later news from Liverpool. The news is neither very startling nor very important. The treaty of peace had not been promulgated; rumor said it would be signed on Saturday the 22d, or Monday the 24th, and that the Conference would then proceed to take up the Italian question. In England there were rumors that the terms were not so advantageous as the people had augured from the successes of the aliled torces in the field : it was said that the French Minister had supported Count Orloff through. cut the debate, in opposition to Lord Clarendon; and that to the persistent reclamations of the latter the Russian Plenipotentiary had responded by observing that what satisfied France ought to satisfy England, the weaker member of the alliance. But this was perhaps mere gossip. The confidence in the final res teration of peace was so unbounded that the government had put a stop to the transmission of men and supplies to the Crimea, and the

funds had risen again. The imperial baby was well, and so was the mother, who was going through the usual course of illness. All France was bursting with congratulations and rejoicings.

Mr. Buchanan had left London for Paris on his way home. The London Times has another article about the United States, in which the British desire for peace with this country, and friendliness towards America, are thoroughly set forth.

THE LECTURE SYSTEM-MR. CHOATE .- The mania for giving lectures is much more wide spread than the desire to hear them. Some two years ago the country was filled with itinerant litterateurs, who had crammed from encyclopedies, and discharged great loads of bombast upon the devoted heads of our rural friends, in consideration of twenty-five dollars and expenses. The thing has been occasionally tried in this city, but it was always comparatively a failure; and now nothing but some great light will attract New York to a lecture. Mr. Benton and Mr. Everett filled the Academy. Lectures from such men will always attract a a crowd. We notice that another great orator-Hon. Rufus Choate-has taken the stand in Boston, and delivered a lecture upon Rogers the poet, who lately died in London. Mr. Choate is one of the greatest orators that the country has produced, and his style is entirely his own. We believe he has never been heard in this city, and think that he would draw as great a crowd as Benton and Everett. As a popular orator, he is superior to either of them. We hope that the Mercantile Library Associa tion will invite Mr. Choate to give his lecture upon Rogers at the Academy.

THE PURE AFRICAN EBO-SHIN AND GIZZARY FOOT-GOV. WISE CORRECTED .- A writer in the Richmond Whig cays that Governor Wiss, in his late letter describing the pure African ebo shin, gizzard foot, wool, odor," &c., is all wrong. The Norfolk Herald thus sums up the

His Excellency has mistaken all the terms, and despited all the vocabulary used by the plain country peop to describe the peculiarities of the "pure African." Had he said burner stin, instead of "ebo-shin," Viginians would have understood at once, and so would Know Nothings, that "bumber shin or bumbes-shin, alinded to a shin bone which was convex instead of concave in other words, a shin which curved forwards instead of backwards. "Gizzard-toot" is also objected to by the same writer, who thuks 'hat Gow Wise, in the hurry of writing confounded "nigger foot" with "chicken giz zard." as he coubletes had in his mind a couplet of nigro ministrelay in which these two expressions occur. But as the Governor, in three trials, was unable to discover his own error, this writer prints it out to him, and tells him plainly that "puddin foot" is the term which has should have used. A puddin foot or custion foot is one the whole surface of which covers the ground—there is no hollow about it. And so on with "wool, odor," &c. testimony:-

Let the Governor correct his African letter accordingly, from "ebo-shin and gizzard foot," to "bumboe-shin and puddin'-foot." He will have no peace till it is done. Justice is justice.

A SMALL PUFF.-The Washington Union of Thursday, in a letter purporting to come from a Pennsylvania democrat, on the Kansas re' port of Senator Douglas, gives that gentleman the benefit of a small puff. We presume that the great idea of this letter is, that there are Douglas democrats in Pennsylvania. Siy dog, that editor of the organ. Must have got that idea from Caleb Cushing.

HARSH TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE -A gentleman in Arkansas has made a present of an "immense American eagle" to the editor of the Louisville Journal, and the said editor promises substantially to release the noble bird on the election of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency.

THE REVENUE CUTTERS -To prevent any erroneous im pression in relation to the Dobbin and other revenue cut ters complained of, we would state that Mr. Arthur Leavy did not build nor order them built, and was in no way ac countable for the construction of the hulls. The govern ment placed them in Mr. Leary's hands, after they were built, to be fitted out according to his judgment, and the portion assigned to him was completed to the entire sa

LAUNCH OF THE COLLINS STEAMER ADRIATIC .- The man moth steamship Adriatic, of the Collins line of New York and Liverpool steamers, will be launched on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the shippard of Mr. TER LATRET MEWS.

## BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. THE BALL OPENED—THE PENNSYLVANIAN AND UNION CONTROVERSY, ETC.

Washington, April 4, 1856.
The ball was fairly opened in the House to-day, by Mr. S. Smith, of Tennessee, fore hadowing the views of the de mocratic party for the next Presidential campaign. The speech created a good deal of amusement, and he was fre quently interrupted by various interests represented is

I am informed that the Pennsylvanian will now back down in its controversy with he Union editors, since the appearance of the extract from Buchanan's letter to Mr. Ridell, in which old Buck defines his position on the Kan sas Nebraska bill.

Latest from the State Capital. REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON NEW YORK

APFAIRS—NO CLERK OP APPEALS—NO ADVANCE IN PAY OF JUDGES—THE LICENSE LAW DEFECTU-ALLY DEFRATED, ETC., MC. ALRANY, April 4, 1856.

The Joint Committee appointed by the last Legislature to visit the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of procedure in criminal courts, office of the Chief of Police, station houses, penitentiary, almahouses and city prisons in said cities, made their report to the Senate this mirning. The com-mittee hink that the Mayor of New York should be divested of all junicial power, both civil and criminal, except such as may be conferred upon him as the executive head of ahe police. They also recommend that the Re corder and City Judges be entirely separated from the police department. The committee state that all the courts and magistrates are overburthened with criminal busijudicated upon 9,342 cases in the period of ten months. teing an average of 934 cases per month, or about 36 per day, and about 3 cases of felony per day—an amount of business too laborious for the energy and capacity of any man to follow throughout the year, and do justice to both people and individuals. The committee recapitalated the statements made by ex-Judge Edmonds in 1849 in which he exhibited some startling facts relative to the unlawful imprisonment of a large number of persons. The committee concemn the practice of committee persons to prison as vagrants who are not so in fact, nor proved so. This is well calculated to alarm those wao have the least regard for their personal liberty, and calls most urgently for remedy from the Legislature. The report gives an elaborate view of matters coming under their observation strongly condemning the daily practice of the "shysters" and "skinners" lurking about the Tombs. They resommend that five police commissioners be elected by the people, who, together with the Mayor, form a beard having cognizance or all police matter. It is proper to add that Mr. O'kvefe, one of the committee, dissents from several portions of the report, and intends to submit a minority ose.

The Senate this morning, refused to go into joint hallot for the election of clerk of the Courto Appeals. The nigger worshippers, to a man, voted together. The Revised Statutes are plain and empharit, and if such law makers as we have now in Aloany refuse to obey laws on the statute books, with what consistency can they ask the peple to obey those which they enent? Is a man acting in a legislative capacity exonerated from disobeying laws any more than private citizens? By thus refusing to elect a clerk, the present deputy, Mr. Hicks, will officiate until January rext.

There has been a combination of lawyers all over the in which he exhibited some startling facts relative to the

January text.

There has been a combination of lawyers all over the State to obtain the passage of a law insteading the salvice of Appeal and Supreme Judges fifteen hundred dilars per annum. This morning the bill came up in the

ries of Appeal and Supreme Judges fifteen hundred dillars per annum. This morning the bill came up in the House. The constitution prothotics an increase of salary while in office, so the bill was made prospective. In order to evade the legianctions of the constitution, the bill "whipped tre devil around the stump" by allo ving the present Judges a largo additional amount in the sunge of "travelling expenses." When Van Sandford and I. or had the bill scorre, as they thought, Mr. Prescott, lawyer though he is, moved to strike out the enacting clause. The good sense of the House voted in favor of the motion, leaving the Judges to stave another year upon the patry sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The Hoenes, temperance, anti-prohibitory bill came up for a third reading. The Maine law fanatics again commences their resistance to its passage. They are what is now known as the nigger-worshippers. Mr. Foot moved to aroend by inverting the Senate bill. This, the House refused. Then Mr. Northrop, (K. N. whig), wanted to amond, making it a mislemeanor to sell liquor in any place where groceries or merchandise is sold. Mr. Spiccia, who had uniformly voted with the friends of the bill, now went with Northrop. Several others also tatered, and the motion to amend was carried by a majority of ten. Another proposition was, that Justices and Supervisors shall grain Reenses. This was also carried, to the discomfiture of the ac tre friends of the bill, who thought they were string enough to resist all interpois tions or amendments.

After these motions were carried, Mr. Duganne moved a reconsideration. Mr. Snow and Mr. Prendergast urgently oppored it. Mr. Buganne defended himself, and

tions or amendments.

After these motions were carried, Mr. Duganne m wed a reconsideration. Mr. Snow and Mr. Preudergast urgently oppored it. Mr. Duganne defended himself, and quite an exciting deba's obsarred. Some of the sharpest words of the session were bandled about until the House took a recess. Now, whether or no, the bill paymen the House, there is no possible chance of getting it through the Senate; so matters of a drinking character will be of a perfectly free trade character for another year. The responsibility is clearly with the nigger worshippers. They have resisted, step by step, this issense bill, and steadily voted sgainst all is features. The bill which they presented in the Serate they made no effort to bring forward. Since the decision of the Court of Appeals the fanatics have sent directions through the State, directing that the prohibitory question shall be transferred to the next election polls. In the mean time, rum, "intemperance, pauperism and crime?" will run riot for a twelve month.

The whigh and nigger worshipers hold cucuses to night—the former to devise some means to carry through, and the latter to defeat Mr. Upham's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Canal.

### THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS. FIRST EEESIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1855

THE COPYRIGHT LAW. Mr. SEWARD of New York, gave notice of his intention

ofintroduce a bill supplementary to the copyright law CLAIM FOR EXTRA SERVICES. The Senate then considered the bill to allow extra com-

pensation to George P. Marsh for diplomatic services on his special mission to Greece. cial mission to Greece.
r debate, the subject was postponed.

The INDIAN WAR ON THE FACING COAST.

The House bil appropriating \$300 000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the indian titles on the Facine coast, and \$120,000 for gunpowder.

and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian titles on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 for guapowder, was passed.

Mr. Collamm, (nigger worshipper) of Vt., resumed his remarks on Karsas sifairs, and contended that the Missourians went into the Territory to control the elections, feating that the five State men would triumph un estable; interfered. He believed that five thousand illegal votes were coast, and that the inhabitants were driven from the polls, not being permitted to vote in some districts. As to the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, he thought it rather hard that the North, having made a bergain which they were not very well satisfied with but which they were content to abide by for the saks of good faith, should now lose the little advantage they derived from it. He presumed gentlemen were familiar with the story of the 'Vicar of Wakeield,' and remain bered how Moses traded his horse fra altot of green spectacles with shageren cases. He did not suppose the Vicar proud of that bargain; but he never heard that the horse jockey, after using up his horse, hal come back to demand his green spectacles again. (Laughier.)

Mr. Douctas, (dem ) of lib, replied to some of Mr. Collamer's criticisms on the major ty report, maintaining that the purpose of the free State men in Kansas was to resist the federal government, if their application as a State was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted they would resist to a bloody issue; and for the purpose of preparing themselves for such resistance they had procured rifles, and organized the Kansas Legion, with its horrible oaths. Yet the State was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted they would resist to a bloody issue; astate was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted they would resist to a bloody issue; astate was repartable fact that the first in immalian that an election was to take place in Kansas, on the Suthership of the England Aid cociety. This, he contended, eas proof ourisus.
Adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 4, 1916.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Evans, (dem.) of Texas, introducel a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnatte T le-graph Line.

The bill was referred to the select committee on that subject.

subject.

CHALLENGING JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, (K. N.) of Ky., the committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating and making uniform the right of challenging jurors in criminal cases before federal courts.

DEBATE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill were

The Senate's amendments to the disiciency bill were taken up in committee.

Mr. Senri, (dem.) of Tenn., argued that the South is more concervative than the North; hence the accession of slave States has a tendency to strengthen the Union. He spole at length on party politics, reviewing with condemnation the republican and American organizations.

Mr. Ghanger, (nigger worshipper.) of N. Y., prompted, as he said, by a stern sense of duty, discussed the slavery question, arguing that slavery is incompatible with the constitution of the United States, and therefore Illegal. That instrument, he contended, not only in spirit, but in express terms, repudiates slavery, and positively bars its existence.

Adjourned till Monday. Adjourned till Monday.

Isaue of Fraudulent Bank Stock. CHARLESTON, April 4, 1859. J. L. Eggleston, a transfer clerk in the State Bank of Charleston, has been arrested on the charge of issuing NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, April 4, 1856. The following bills were ordered to a third reading:— To provide for the election of judicial and other officer

To authorize the Uties and Black River Railroad to in se their rates of fare.
provide for the more certain canvass of votes in New

York.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

The Cham presented the report of the Committee of the last Legislature upon the condition of the police regulations of New York, and the action of the criminal courts of the same city and of Kirgs county.

To amend the act incorporating the Lefferts Park Asset

To amend the act incorporating the Lefferts Park Asso-ciation, of Brooklyn.

To amend the proceedings of the Marine Court, in cases of appeal.

To incorporate the Pure Milk Company.

To amend the charter of New York as reported by Mr.

Sickles.

To close Prospect square, Brooklyn.

The Harbor Commission bill was then considered in Chumittee of the Whole.

An attempt was made to bring up the Hat Contract bill again, but it failed, the Speaker deciding the motion out of order.

Under general orders nothing of importance was done in the afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the New York Police titl.

Mr. Brooks moved to insert among the Commissioners

New York Police till.

Mr. Brooks moved to insert among the Commissioners the Mayor of the city.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the committee rise and report progress, on the ground that the cill had not been read through, and should from its importance be debated fully. Carried.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill specialing the Commissioner to erect the New York City Hall was then considered.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the committee rise and report progress, for the same reasons given on the Police bill. Carried.

ALBANY, April 4, 1856. The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court was considered in

Court of Appeals and Supreme Court was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the enacting clause stricken out by a vote of 52 to 55.

Mr. VAN SANYCORD moved to restore the enacting clause. Lost, by 52 to 52.

REFORTS.

To legalize the acts of the Supervisors of New York.
To form 2 new ward from the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards, New York.
The Brooklyn Penitentiary bill.
To close Bloomingdale square.
To regulate the sale of potatoes by weight.
To pay the claim of the Croton Water Board against the Sing Sing prison.
To increase the fees of Justices and Constables in Justices' courts.

To inscrease the ress of justices and constants in Justices courts.

For the sale of the New York arsenal.

To smend the act in relation to insurances taken by individuals and companies unauthorized by law.

To incorporate the Lying in Hospital, New York.

To authorize the establishment of two State Lunatic Archime.

To regulate the tare of the Cavuga and Susquensum. Railroad.
To incorporate the Inter openic Steam Navigation Company.
Mr. Digasse presented a report from the Tenement House Camuittee, with a resolution to extend the powers of the committee during recess. Laid on the table. The committee to select bills for passage, sent in a report moving forward bills by numbers, or general orders only, without naming titles of bills.
The House refused to receive the report.
The Temperance bill coming up for third reading.
Mr. Glover moved the previous question, which was carried.

Mr. Glover moved the previous question, which was carried.

Mr. Northkop's amendment, to prevent the sale of liquor in stores where merchandise and groceries are kept, was adopted, by ayes, 63; nays, 53.

After several other amendments were voted down, Mr. Duganne moved a reconsideration of the above vote; and, in deing so, he made a violent attack upon the nugar worshippers, charging that they had advocated the above amendment under pretense of being desirous to secure a good law, and that they now openly decisred they would vote against the bill when so amended. He charges that they were dishortes: in their professions of temperance, and were desirous only of throwing over the bid, that they might keep the agitation of the question still in existence. They had been expected to join with the advocates of the license law in securing a good bill, and they had pretended so to act only for the purpose of defeating all legislation upon the subject of temperance. They were dishonest in all their professions—more political tricksters, desirouslof keepings moral question to use as political capital. He moved the previous question.

Immense excitement ensued upon this, members jumpling to their feet and calling upon Mr. Duganne to with draw his motion for the previous question.

Mr. DUGANNE refused, when a dozen members strove to speak at once.

The House refused to order the previous question.

Mr. PENDERGRAST replied to Mr. Duganne Menying the churge o inconsistency made against the republisant, and accusing Mr. Duganne with pretending to advocate an amendement and refresting from it when adopted.

A motion to recursider then prevailed by ayes 60, nays 54.

A motion to reconsider then prevailed by ayes 60, nays 54.

Mr NORTHROP's original amendment was then lost by by ayes 56, nays 56. Subsequently Mr. Hampton who voted in the affirmative, found his vote recorded in the negative. This changed the result of the vote.

Upon his motion to correct the journal, much excitement ensued, amidst which the House adjourned till according.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the House, after a stirring debate, on the suggestion of Mr. ANTION, the Chair decided Mr. Hampton had a right to correct the journal, and directed the Clerk so to correct the vote on Mr. Northweis amendment

Northrop's amendment.

This charged the result, and the amendment was declared carried, and, as a consequence, the subsequent proceedings were destroyed.

Mr. B. Banky appraied from the decision; but the
Chair was sustained by ayes 53, nays 42. The bill was

Confusion prevailed upon the announcement of the result, and motions were made to reconsider.

The Chair decided the motions out of order.

Pending a motion to take up the Appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

Important News from Mexico.

New Orleans, April 4, 1856. The Mexican brig Hercules, from Vera Cruz the 26th ult, has arrived here. She brings four days later a celligence, but no papers. It was reported at Puebla hat her revolutionists had surrendered to the government forces on the 22d, but the particulars had not been

The Court of Appeals.

The Broadway Railroad injuncion case was argued to day before the Court of Appeals, by John Van Baren, Judge Beardeley and Henry Hilton for the people, and by D. D. Field for the grantees.

The Schuyler fraud case will be a gued to-morrow by W. C. Noyes and George Wood for the New Haven Pull-road Company, and by Mr. Van Winkle and Daniel Lord for the spurious scrip holders.

Newspaporial.

E. C. Esiley, Esq., the Postmaster of this city, has purchased the interest of his partners, Messrs. Barnard & Lawrence, in the Baston Herald, and is now sole propristor. He interest making it the most popular paper in this city, by making it the organ of all parties and of all classes.

United States Supreme Cou: t.

Washington, April 4, 1856.
Cause No. 75 —Theodere Adams et al. vs. Jona han
Salisbury et al.—Error from the Circuit (Court of the
Northern district of California. The plaintiffs were called,
and falling to appear, the cause was dismissed with costs.
No. 121.—Mary Ann Connor salas Mary Ann Van Ness,
plaintiff, vs. Samuel A. Peugh, lessee. A motion to dismiss the writ of error was argued by Messra. Lawrence
and Bradley in support, and Mr. Brent in opposition.
No. 76.—Lafayette Insurance Company, plaintiffs, vs.
Maynard French et al. Argued by Mr. Gillet for plaintiffs,
and submitted on the record and printed argument by
Mr. Smith for the defendants.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1896.

The transactions in pig iron during the past week bave been moderate, although there has been considerable in quiry for it. The stock is light. We quote No. 1 at \$28; No. 2 at \$26, and No. 3 at \$25. Thirty-fire hundred tons of railroad were sold recently. Other quotations unchanged.

changed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1856.

The prices of cotion since the receipt of the Atlantic's advices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. The sales to-day were 9,500 bales. Sugar is selling at 7½°s.; flour 75 75; mixed corn, 55°c. Lard is dull at 9. Bed is dull, and quoted at \$10 a \$10 50; meas pork \$16 25; Rio coffee, 12½°c.; bacon sides, 9½°c. Cotton freights to Liverpoot, &d.

CAPTAIN COME MADRIDGE, OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC -At a meeting of the passengers on board of the stramship Atlantic, it was resolved that the following letter should

Atlantic, it was resolved that the following letter should be addressed to the commander:—

Evaluation of the commander of the passengers by steamship Atlantic, on her late passage from Liverpool to New York, beg to express to you their deep appreciation of your poite and kird deportment toward them, as well as your calm act careful attention to the welfare side ship and property so visely confided to your charge.

When embarking, our anilest was greatly lessened to know that it was the determination of the "Collins Company" to have their ships go far enough south to avoid all dangers from ice, and the sautous care evinced by you has inspired us with a lively degree of confidence and essistation; and during the passage, even amidst the most violent storms which the good ships of successfully encountered, an unwavering condence was felt throughout in the ability of her commander to direct, and the ship to sustain herself under all circumstances; and in parting from you, sir, we beg to reconvour acknow edgments for your care and attention, and express our most sincere wishes for you tuture welfare and seasons in your profession; either on board the steamer Atlantic or clearwise. With sincere respect and high exteem, we are

JOHN DAVIS, Michigan, Com. on part of WM. TUCKER, Mary and, 5 the passengers.

Tor Represent of the Scrittural Pictures by the Kel.

THE RESEARSAL OF THE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES, by the Kel-

ler troupe, will begin at the Broadway theatre, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and end at 414. Artists, savans, editors, &c., &c., are invited, and can obtain tickets at the Captain Sye and a Rabid Editor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Pimes seems to have come suddenly, with the first breath of spring, into the "dog-days;" but, fortunately, the power to wound does not equal the wish to bite. I confessed to no "rashness," and my statement showed the importance, it not the "necessity," for my decision, the "character and prosperity of the enterprise" demanded the attempt. With the precautions used, there was no more than the ordinary risk of life, and my judgment has been proved correct, as other ships, not in this line only, have since crossed in similar circumstances. In the course of a life of command, there must arise occasions when it is necessary to act promptly, and the result generally shows the ability of the inlividual to meet the demand, and determines the charac-

ter of the action- not what might have been.

It so happens that it is a matter of choice with me "to lay up in clover," or to resume my profession, and I have no doubt the uniform success of the Pacific, while under my command, would, in the latter case, induce passengers to trust the a selves to my care—the warning of my heretofore friend of the Times notwithstanding. In a voluntary and unpr whed attack gentlemanly and courteons language woult, in my opinion, be more be-

coming to a respectable journal.

Allow me to take this occasion to say that Mr. Bowen. whom I mentioned in my last communication, is of the firm of Messra. Brown & Bowen, of Philadelphia, and a Browns of New York 1 deem this statement necessary, as the connection with the matter of a name not generally known to the public would otherwise be misunders tood.

April 4, 1856.

E. NYS.

Important Decision Relative to the Broadway Railroad.

SUPREME COURT. S. B. Strong, Justice .- Jacob Sharp vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New Fork, Fernands Wood, Mazor of the said City, and Others.—The plaintiff seeks, in this action, to prevent the consummation, by the approval of the Mayor, of a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 2d day of April, 1855, and by the Board of Council men on the 21st day of March, 1866, purporting to rescind a resolution authorizing the plaintiff and his associates to construct and maintain a railroad in Broadway, and other designated streets, in the city of New York, which was adopted by the Common Council, on the 50th day of December, 1852. The compaint, verified by the plaintiff's oath, was presented to me on the 22d of March, 1856, and I, thereupon, made an order requirir g the defendants to thow cause, at a specified time and place, why the desired injunction should not be granted and restraining in the meantime any action upon the reactioning resolution. I am now asked to grant the injunction, and the matter has been fully and ably argued by the cunsel for the plaintiff, for the Corporation, and for the Mayor. In deciding the motion before me, I must be controlled as to tas fasts by what is stated in the compaint and in the affidavits presented by the peries. I can have no reference the decisions in the several cases upon the original resolutions, in one of which I participated, which have been very liberally quoted excepts of ar as I may deem them authorities upon questions of law. The counsel for the Mayor objects of the proposed injunction; that it would restrain that officer from socing in his legislative capacity, and there are transcends the power vested in the judiciarry. I chould think the objection well founded if the prop sed measure was purely of a political character. I expressed an opinion to that effect when the case of Milhau vs. Sharp (15 Barb ur, 198) was before me, which I still retain. The principle was not denied by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Sturteto rescind a resolution authorizing the plain

ed if the prop sed measure was purely of a political character. I expressed an opinion to that effect when the case of Mihan ws. Sharp (15 Barb un. 192) was before me, which I still retain. The principle was not denied by the Court of Appeais in the case of the People vs. Sturtewart, but it was there decided that it was inapplicable to the actor of the Common Council in adopting the resolution for the construction of the proposed railway. Judge Johnson who gave the opinion of the Court in that case, said that "the act in question was not in any just sense an act of even municipal legislation. It is true that it took the form of a resolution but it substance was a grant upon condition; and even if immunity belongs to municipal legislation, it cannot be that by giving to an act not legislative the form of an ordinance or resolution, the jurisgislative the form of an ordinance or resolution, the jurisgislative the form of an ordinance or resolution, the jurisgislative that the same act as it has always been in the power of any court possessing equity jurisdict in to point by injunction." A corporation, municipal or private, is capable of being sued. As a corp rate oody merely, it has no immunities which set it beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. It may be enjoined from making a grant, just as it may be ordered to make one. I quase these remarks not as acticative of my own sentiments as to their application to the proceedings of the Common Connell when its reembers are deliberating and voting upon a proposition to make a grant, but because they are declarative of the opinion of the Judges of our higher court, by which I am, of courte, controlled. It will be perceived that the learned Judge characterizes the original resolution as a grant, and therefore negatives the primary acts required from the decadary, would vest in that he fortifies the opinion of the Judges of our higher court, by which I am, of courte, controlled. It will be perceived that the learned page characterizes the original resolution. It is not

satured the two boards at the same time; and secondly, that it is an attempt to annul a contract by one of the parties to it without the consent of the other.

The resetting resolution, as I have already stated, was passed by the Board of Adeiman on the 2n of April. 1806, and by the Board of Councilimen on the 2n of April. 1806, and by the Board of Councilimen on the 2n of April. 1806, and by the Board of Councilimen. An act of the Common Council, to be of any avail, must of course be adopted by the two boards. The powers of each board are wielded by its members. As to them, there is no continuance from one term of office to another. There is no continued identity in the representatives, although there may be (as was said on the argument) in the corporation. The resolution in question was not adopted by the Common Council in 1806, because it did not then pass the Board of Adermee; nor in the two years, because there was not an identity in the representatives. If a measure could be adopted by the two boards in reparate years, it might become effectual without receiving the sanction of both at any time. In the present issuance the Councilmen of State Legislatures it confinished business ends with asold sensor. If the same matters are resumed at a subsequent assion they are, so far as legislation is concerned, taken up anow. I can see no reason why the same rule should not be applied to the representatives of a corporation. But the principal orjection to the adoptin of the proposed resolution is, that it is an attempt to rescend a grant by the separate and direct action of the party from which it enamied. There is no principle of is we which would or should tolerate so objectionable a procedure, if, as is alleged in this case, the grant was made in definition. The principle of the which the corporation, the which the corporation of have and the principle of the grant in question. That was in a case to which the corporation in brief and which the opinion of the validity and properly made, is good that and with the